

## The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

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The Tennessee legislature has passed an act providing for a semi-monthly pay day for wage earners.

All Kansas women will work a nine hour day under the new ruling of that state's welfare commission.

The International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada will meet in Boston on June 4.

The Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America will meet in convention at New Haven, Conn., on June 11.

Ship joiners employed in Victoria (B. C.) shipyards have formed a union and affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor meets at Ashland the week beginning July 18, and at that time merchants will be requested to show union label goods.

Big Award For Arm.

Justice William P. Platt of the supreme court at White Plains, N. Y., sustained a verdict of \$32,500 awarded by a Westchester jury to Adam Roeder of Mount Vernon against the Erie and New Jersey and New York Railroad companies for the loss of his right arm in coupling cars. The amount is believed to be the largest ever awarded for the loss of an arm in New York.

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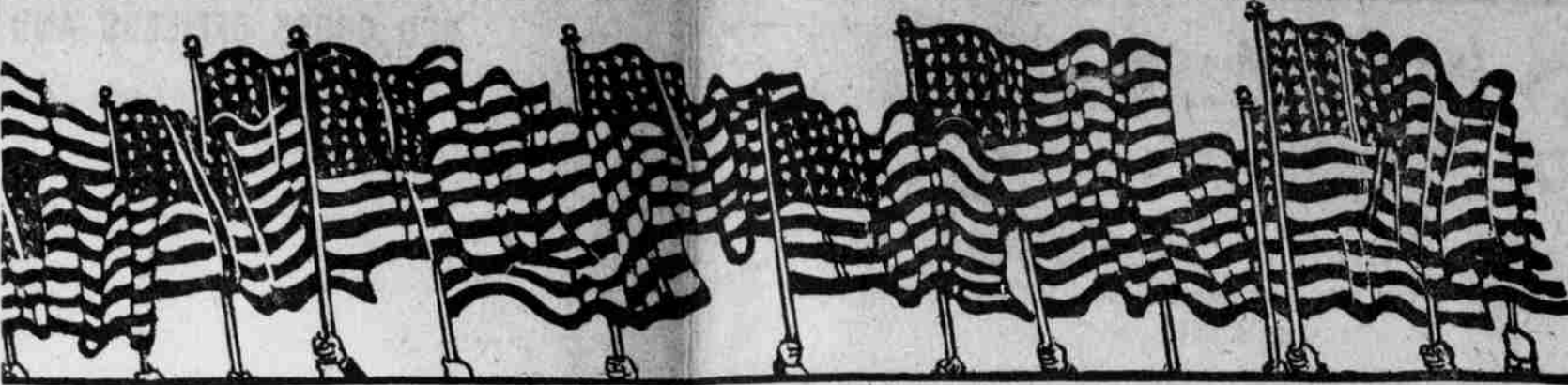
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## MANY CHANGES IN STARRY BANNER

Practically Each Historical Period of the Country Has Witnessed Its Development—First Into Battle in Mexico.

THE fact that some sixty-odd sizes and shapes of American flags were found in use in the various government departments actuated an executive order, dated May 29, standardizing the form and size of all our national flags. The flags and union jacks of all departments, with certain exceptions in the army and navy, must now conform to specifications. Taking the hoist, or width as 1, the fly, or length, is 1.9; the hoist of the union, 7-13; the fly of the union, .76 and the width of each stripe 1-13. There are 12 prescribed sizes, from 1.31 feet to 20 feet hoists, but the 19-foot flag is to be the standard.

The American flag collections of the National Museum include some examples of our flag indicative of its development in several historical periods, its many changes and its gradual standardization.

It is interesting to note that during the Revolution the flag had 13 stars; in the War of 1812, 15; in the Mexican war, 23; in the Civil war, 35; in the Spanish-American war, 48; and today 48. The American flag is among the oldest of national flags, being older than the present British union jack, the French tri-color and the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany and Italy, some of which, like those of other countries, are personal flags, or those of reigning families.

There are no early colonial flags, such as were used by the individual colonies and militia regiments before the flag of the United States was established by congress in 1777, on June 14, now celebrated as Flag day. This act requires "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation," but did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be arranged, nor make provision for a additional stars.

The navy immediately adopted this flag, but the army was slower to act. Representative of the early stars-and-stripes type there is a 12-star flag said to have been used by Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution. It measures 10½ feet by 6½ feet.

Another flag of the very highest historic value is the original "Star-Spangled Banner," which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore, during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Key's anthem. It hangs in the rotunda of the new National Museum building, where the models in competition for the Key memorial are on display.

This Fort McHenry flag is of the 15 stars-and-stripes type, adopted in an act approved by President Washington January 13, 1794, which took effect May 1, 1795, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky. It measures about 30 feet square, is much battered and torn and one star is missing. This great historic souvenir has been preserved by quilting it on heavy linen cloth, and remains one of the

country's most precious and jealously guarded relics.

From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's administration, when congress enacted that it should thereafter be of 13 stripes, with the addition of a star for each new state, commencing July 4, 1818.

It seems that until 1846 the army never carried the national flag in battle, though we have record of its use as a garrison flag from about 1787 or 1788 to 1834. Bodies of troops carried during this period and before it what was known as national colors or standards, of blue, with the arms of the United States emblazoned thereon, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, and with the designation of the body of troops—as infantry, artillery, etc.—inscribed on a scroll. In 1834 the artillery was given the right of carrying the Stars and Stripes, as recorded by the war department regulations.

Under President Taft's administration representatives of the various government departments conferred on proportions and other details of the national flag, resulting in an executive order, dated October 29, 1912, which tended to standardize the Stars and Stripes, and further specifications were found necessary only recently.

This history of our flag indicates that the Stars and Stripes, carried by troops in battle until the period of the Mexican war, 1846-47. Several flags of this period are in the museum collections.

Ten flags of the collection pertain to the Civil war. The garrison flag of Fort Moultrie, S. C., lowered when the command evacuated that fort to assemble at Fort Sumter, December 26, 1860; a boat flag flown by Commander Charles S. Boggs, U. S. navy, when he left the gunboat Varuna, sunk in an engagement between a Confederate flotilla and the Union fleet under Admiral Farragut, below New Orleans, April 24, 1862; a signal flag of white cloth with painted Stars and Stripes; headquarters flag of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Volunteers, flown at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1861; the flag raised at New Orleans by its citizens upon the occupation of the city by the Union forces

under Major General Butler, May 1, 1862; the remains of the banner carried in the three-days' fight at Salem Heights, Va., May 3-5, 1863, when 3 color sergeants were killed though the banner never faltered or fell to the ground; General Hazen's garrison flag hoisted at Fort McAllister, Ga., after the surrender of the fort to the Union army, December 13, 1864; the flag flown on the U. S. S. Kearsarge when she sank the Alabama, deposited in the National Museum by Lieut. Herbert Winslow, son of Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, commander of the Kearsarge during this action; headquarters flag of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., flown in Richmond, Va., in 1865, and the flag of the First Pennsylvania volunteers, found in the capitol at Richmond in 1865 by Major General Ord.

John Stafford Smith.

"Voice, Fiddle and Flute,  
No longer be mute;  
I'll lend you my name and inspire you to boot,  
And besides I'll instruct you like me to entwine  
The Myrtle of Venus with Bacchus' Vine."

Other patriotic words carried the same air at later periods and it was familiar to the American people when it was added to "The Star Spangled Banner" for all time.

Francis Scott Key.

The public, found that the lines fitted this air, already used for several patriotic songs of the day.

It is still an open question, but Mr. Sonneck has run down the facts of the creation of the tune now familiar to practically every man, woman and child in the United States to an almost certain point, which is that it was most probably composed by John Stafford Smith, an English musician who lived between the dates of 1750 and 1836.

Anacreon, the old Greek poet who sang the praise of wine and beauty, was the patron saint of the Anacreontic society of London, which held its convivial meetings first at Ludgate Hill and later at the Crown and Anchor Inn in Britain's old capital. Ralph Sommers was the first president of the society and to him is ascribed the authorship of the following nonsensical lines, which were sung at every meeting of the society:

To Anacreon in heaven, where he sat in full glee,  
The bold sons of Harmony sent a petition,  
That he an Inspirer and Patron would be,  
When this answer arrived from the jolly old Grecian:

## English Musician Said to Have Composed Music for Key's Anthem.

IN regard to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner" much has been said and written. Over the first appearance of the poem in print were the words, "Tune—Anacreon in Heaven." The question as to who set Key's words to this air is yet unsettled. Some friends of the descendants of the poet declare that Key was stone deaf and could neither sing nor recognize a tune, and that his friend, Judge Nicholson, who seems to have acted as press agent in the matter of placing the song before

Even the Churches Display the National Colors. Above Is Shown the Flag in the Nave of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at New York.

FIRST FLAG OVER SCHOOL

Honor Is Claimed for Colrain, Mass., Where National Banner Was Raised in May, 1812.

Today the United States flag flies over millions of schoolhouses, in every city, town and hamlet, throughout the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. On every day of patriotic observance exercises are held at which the flag is saluted and the pupils standing give a military salute and in chorus slowly and distinctly repeat:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The distinction of antedating all other schoolhouses in raising the flag belongs to a little log schoolhouse on Catamount hill, Colrain, Mass., in May, 1812. The second war with Great Britain was threatening at that time, and the people of the community raised the flag in an outburst of patriotism and loyalty to the United States government.

The man who felled the tree to make the flagpole and three members of the committee in charge of the hoisting of the flag were a short time later marching away to the war.

After careful investigation of the claim of this school being the first to raise the Stars and Stripes, there was set up, in May, 1903, on the place where the old log schoolhouse had stood, a neat stone tablet on which was carved:

The First United States Flag raised over a public school was floated in May, 1812, from a log schoolhouse which stood on this place.

Less than a month after the flag on Fort Sumter had been fired upon a flag was raised over the Fifth street grammar school at New Bedford, Mass., May 11, 1861. This was eight months after the dedication of the school building.

One of the earliest instances known of a flag being raised over a school building or grounds was over Washington school, Chicago, three days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon. The principal, Benjamin F. Cutter, bought the bunting and four of his teachers made the flag. One of these women was a native of Maine, one from Massachusetts, another was born in New York state, and the fourth, Mrs. Callista Robinson Jones of Vermont, was afterward a past national president of the Woman's Relief corps.

Bankers Will Help You Buy U. S. Liberty Bonds

Patriotic bankers and brokers the nation over are making it easy for everybody to buy United States Liberty War Bonds. The fact that you have not an abundance of ready money need not prevent your helping your government by ordering United States Liberty bonds. See your banker or broker today and ask him about easy terms.

The U. S. A. can make two and one-half cannon for every one the Kaiser builds. Help build those cannon by buying United States Liberty Bonds. See your banker or your broker today.

President Wilson has bought United States Liberty Bonds. Have you?

Your Governor has bought United States Liberty Bonds. Have you?

Send Us Your Job Printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices. Ask for Union Made Shoes.

YOUR Flag and My Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white,  
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and My Flag! And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream;  
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

YOUR Flag and My Flag! To every star and stripe  
The drum beat to heart beat and flares shiver pipe;  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day;  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

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## How Nations of Earth Rank in Productions

Here is a list of 25 of the world's most useful and valuable commodities, showing what country leads and what country ranks second in producing them:

Commodity	Country	Country
Wheat	U. S. A.	Russia
Corn	U. S. A.	Argentina
Oats	U. S. A.	Russia
Rye	Russia	Germany
Rice	China	British India
Tobacco	U. S. A.	British India
Cattle	U. S. A.	Russia
Sugar	Cuba	Russia
Tea	China	British India
Coffee	Brazil	Venezuela
Cocoa	Gold Coast	Brazil
Cotton	U. S. A.	British India
Wool	Australia	Argentina
Silk	China	Japan
Coal	U. S. A.	United Kingdom
Petroleum	U. S. A.	Russia
Pig Iron	U. S. A.	Germany
Steel	U. S. A.	Germany
Copper	U. S. A.	Japan
Aluminum	U. S. A.	France
Zinc	U. S. A.	Germany
Tin	Malay States	Bolivia
Rubber	Brazil	Congo
Gold	Transvaal	U. S. A.
Silver	U. S. A.	Mexico

This summary shows the number of products in which each country leads: United States .14 Cuba . . . . . 1 China . . . . . 3 Gold Coast . . . 1 Brazil . . . . . 2 Malay States . . 1 Russia . . . . . 1 Transvaal . . . . 1 Australia . . . . . 1 All others . . . 6

When you buy United States Liberty Bonds remember that you are buying the bonds of the richest nation on earth, the one most abundantly blessed by nature and by man, the producer in the greatest quantity of 14 commodities that the world demands. Remember, also, that no other country in the world leads in more than three, and that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria lead in none.

Nobody is entitled to any special credit for believing in the country that is so tremendously richer than any other nation. The man who doesn't believe in the nature-blessed U. S. A. is to be pitied.

If you have not yet bought your United States Liberty Bonds, see your banker or broker today.



Don't let your boy go to school without a United States Liberty Bond button on his breast. Let him be proud of his country—and of his father.

Money makes the war go. Have you bought your bond?

## Don't Be Afraid of Bonds; They're Like Gold Coin

Don't get scared when anybody says "bonds." One reason why most people know very little about bonds is that usually they cost around \$1,000 each, and you and I don't buy \$1,000 things every day. But our United States is now issuing United States Liberty Bonds that cost as low as \$50 and it's high time now to learn that a bond is the safest investment on earth.

On the United States Liberty Bond you get 3½ per cent interest, payable every June 15 and Dec. 15, and also you get your entire principal back.

United States Liberty Bonds are certain to become as numerous in the United States as gold pieces. They will have a wide and ready sale. Any time you need money, you can take your bond to the bank and get it. There isn't a real estate dealer anywhere, or an automobile maker, or a grocer who wouldn't be just as glad to take a United States Liberty Bond as he would to receive gold coin.

If you haven't already ordered your United States Liberty Bonds, see your banker or your broker today.

## Bankers Will Help You Buy U. S. Liberty Bonds

Patriotic bankers and brokers the nation over are making it easy for everybody to buy United States Liberty War Bonds. The fact that you have not an abundance of ready money need not prevent your helping your government by ordering United States Liberty bonds. See your banker or broker today and ask him about easy terms.

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Your Governor has bought United States Liberty Bonds. Have you?

Send Us Your Job Printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices. Ask for Union Made Shoes.